

GENERAL ORDERS

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I. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 25 July 1963, the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action is awarded posthumously to:

Captain *James D. Birchim*, (then First Lieutenant), Chemical Corps, United States Army, Special Operations Augmentation, Command and Control Central, 5th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces, who distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 15 November 1968, while serving as the team leader of a Special Forces long-range reconnaissance team operating deep within enemy-controlled territory with the mission of locating a missing team. After 3 days of fruitless search, Captain *Birchim*'s team was ambushed by an enemy force. The team executed immediate actions to break contact. During the withdrawal, which scattered the team, Captain *Birchim*'s ankle was broken by an exploding enemy grenade. In spite of his wounds, he successfully reassembled the team, led them out of the ambush area, and directed air strikes against the enemy. As the team moved toward an extraction zone, they were attacked twice by enemy forces. On both occasions, Captain *Birchim*'s aggressive and courageous leadership enabled the team to break contact and continue toward the extraction site. During the last exchange, Captain *Birchim* was again wounded by an enemy grenade. At the extraction site, one of the helicopter's extraction ropes was rendered useless when it became tangled in the trees. After insuring that all other members of the team were secured in the remaining harnesses, Captain *Birchim* seized one of the extraction ropes in an attempt to ride "double" out of the jungle to safety. Weak from his wounds and exhausted by his efforts, Captain *Birchim* fell from the extraction rope during a storm on the return trip. Captain *Birchim*'s extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest military traditions and reflects great honor on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

II. SILVER STAR. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:

Lieutenant Colonel *Lee E. Duke*, , Armor, United States Army, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action while engaged in operations against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 29 December 1968 while serving as Commanding Officer, 2d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. At approximately 1130 hours on that day, Colonel *Duke* was performing normal command and control functions from his helicopter when he received a call for assistance from another ship from the 2d Squadron Air Section which had engaged and wounded several enemy soldiers. Arriving at the scene of the action, Colonel *Duke* observed that the sister aircraft had landed and the pilot had dismounted in an attempt to capture several of the enemy. Colonel *Duke* immediately ordered friendly forces in the area to move to assist in developing the situation. He then ordered his pilot to land the aircraft, whereupon he dismounted to assist the elements on the ground. By this time, the area was under fire. Colonel *Duke* dragged several wounded enemy soldiers to a clearing where they might be evacuated and, while en route, captured another enemy soldier. He then returned to his aircraft to direct the approach of the reaction force as it arrived. Hovering over the area of the fierce engagement, Colonel *Duke* marked pockets of enemy resistance for the maneuvering ground forces. With complete disregard for his own safety, and in the face of the intense enemy ground fire directed at his aircraft, he continued to control the action until his own ship was hit by a burst of automatic weapons fire, requiring a forced landing not more than 50 meters from the ensuing battle. On the ground, he continued to direct the action until the enemy force had been completely destroyed. Colonel *Duke's* outstanding devotion to duty, professional ability, and personal courage were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:

Sergeant *Larry D. Cook*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous action on 10 July 1969 while serving as a squad leader in Company B, 3d Battalion, 47th Infantry, during an air-mobile operation in Kien Hoa Province, Republic of Vietnam. During the operation, elements of the company supported by Troop D, 3d Squadron, 5th Cavalry, encountered a large enemy force in a dense woodland. In the ensuing action, the company commander was wounded and evacuated, increasing the responsibility of subordinate leaders, including Sergeant *Cook*. Under heavy enemy fire, Sergeant *Cook* led his men against two dug-in enemy emplacements, capturing the emplacements and eliminating the enemy. During this action, Sergeant *Cook* took up an exposed position in order to direct the attack, ignoring the danger to which he was exposed. He personally was responsible for the elimination of three of the enemy and personally captured two rifles, three grenades, one enemy rocket launcher, more than 400 rounds of ammunition, and other valuable supplies. Sergeant *Cook's* extraordinary heroism in close combat against an armed hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit on him, the 9th Infantry Division, and the United States Army.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:

Specialist Five *Langdon E. Homer*, _____, United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous action on 15 September 1967 while serving as a medical aidman with Company C, 3d Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division during Operation Coronado in Dinh Tuong Province, Republic of Vietnam. During the operation, his unit encountered heavy fire from a numerically superior enemy force armed with grenades, rockets, recoilless rifles, and automatic weapons. His unit was pinned down in the face of the withering enemy fire; however, Specialist *Homer*, with complete disregard for his own safety, exposed himself to the intense weapons fire while moving from one position to another to give medical aid to his wounded comrades. He treated 18 of his fellow soldiers. Because of his dedicated and heroic actions, the unit was able to mount an attack through marshes and waist-deep mud and drive the enemy from the position. Specialist *Homer's* heroism in close combat against an armed hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him, the 9th Infantry Division, and the United States Army.

III. SILVER STAR. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to:

Special Colonel *Yutasin Kesornsuk*, _____, Royal Thai Army, who distinguished himself by exceptionally heroic actions in connection with ground operations against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 19 October 1970 in Long Thanh District, Bien Hoa Province, while serving as 2d Brigade Commander, Royal Thai Army Volunteer Force. On that day, two platoons of the 2d Brigade made contact with a large enemy force in well-concealed bunkers. Colonel *Yutasin* was directing the contact from his helicopter over the position. The friendly troops pulled back, and artillery, gunships, and air strikes were placed on the enemy bunkers. In order to exploit the situation immediately after the air strike, Colonel *Yutasin* landed his helicopter and personally led the force back into the bunker complex with no concern for his own safety. When the friendly unit again came under heavy fire, he directed the destruction of the enemy force and continued into the enemy complex. Under his command, the unit continued searching out the area. Colonel *Yutasin's* actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the Royal Thai Army.

IV. LEGION OF MERIT. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Lieutenant General *Juan Castanon de Mena*, Army of Spain. October 1969 to May 1971.

General *Hayao Kinugass*, Army of Japan. July 1970 to December 1970.

General *Francesco Mereu*, Italian Army. January 1970 to January 1971.

General *Antonio Carlos da Silva Muricy*, _____, Brazilian Army. April 1969 to December 1970.

Major General *Richard J. H. Webb*, New Zealand Army. March 1970 to July 1971.

V. LEGION OF MERIT. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, The Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded posthumously to:

Brigadier General *Kim Jong Whan*, , Republic of Korea Army. December 1967 to November 1969.

VI. LEGION OF MERIT. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Brigadier General *Teferi Banti*, Army of Ethiopia. November 1965 to July 1970.

Brigadier General *Nguyen Chan*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. August 1969 to August 1970.

Major General *Bulrit Dardarananda*, Royal Thai Army. October 1964 to November 1968.

Special Colonel *Phin Gesorn*, , Royal Thai Army. January 1966 to August 1970.

Colonel *Kjell Laugerud*, Army of Guatemala. May 1968 to July 1970.

Major General *Alber M.E. Guerisse*, Belgian Army. November 1966 to June 1970.

Brigadier General *Lee Joo Ho*, Republic of Korea Army. October 1968 to November 1970.

Brigadier General *Park Tae Hyun*, , Republic of Korea Army. August 1969 to July 1970.

Lieutenant General *Hsu Ju-Jih*, , Republic of China Army. May 1969 to October 1970.

Special Colonel *Yutasin Kesornasuk*, , Royal Thai Army. February 1970 to January 1971.

Brigadier General *Roberto Marcelo Livingston*, Army of Argentina. January 1969 to June 1970.

Brigadier General *Yoo Sam Suck*, Republic of Korea Army. March 1969 to November 1970.

VII. LEGION OF MERIT. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1953, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Legionnaire) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to:

Lieutenant Colonel *Walter Cremer*, , Army of the Federal Republic of Germany. August 1965 to September 1970.

VIII. DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. By direction of the President, under the Provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism while participating in aerial flight is awarded to:

Captain *Jack W. Revels*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 10 April 1968, while serving as platoon leader on a combat operation in the Republic of Vietnam. During the extraction of American troops, a large enemy force engaged the helicopters led

by Captain *Revels* with intense automatic weapons and mortar fire. Throughout the ensuing operation, Captain *Revels* repeatedly led his flight through the heavy enemy fire. At the completion of the scheduled extraction, Captain *Revels* learned that four soldiers had inadvertently been left in the pick-up zone. Realizing that the enemy would overrun the area at any moment, Captain *Revels* volunteered to extract the men. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Captain *Revels* flew his aircraft through a hail of intense hostile fire and landed in the pick-up zone. He displayed great bravery in remaining in the area until he was assured that all the remaining troops were aboard his aircraft. Displaying great professional competence and bravery, he flew his damaged aircraft through exploding mortars and automatic weapons fire to successfully conclude the accomplishment of his mission. Captain *Revels'* courageous act and extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior enemy force were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

IX. DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Distinguished Flying Cross (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for heroism while participating in aerial flight is awarded to:

Captain *Jack W. Revels*, _____, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism while participating in aerial flight over the Republic of Vietnam on 10 September 1968. On this date, Captain *Revels* was serving as Air Mission Commander on a combat assault of the 9th Infantry Division into an enemy stronghold. Upon landing in the landing zone, the ground force received heavy automatic weapons fire from two sides and, radio contact was immediately lost. The troops on the ground were caught in a murderous crossfire. Realizing the deteriorating situation and to prevent the complete annihilation of the unit, he braved enemy fire by flying at low level over the landing zone to mark the enemy's positions. At the same time, he coordinated airstrikes in the area. He repeatedly exposed himself to withering ground fire, ignoring any thoughts of personal harm, to aid the American unit. His courageous actions, quick thinking, and complete disregard for personal safety contributed immeasurably in saving the unit. Captain *Revels'* exemplary performance and heroic actions under hostile fire were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

X. SOLDIER'S MEDAL. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Master Sergeant *West F. Chappell*, _____, 1, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 20 April 1971 while rescuing individuals who were trapped in a fire at the Imperial Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand. With complete disregard for his safety, Sergeant *Chappell* demonstrated great courage and composure in aiding persons who were forced to exit the structure through windows. He prevented numerous individuals from jumping to almost certain death on the concrete below by relaying them to the top of a bus parked beneath a ledge on the first floor of the hotel. Following this rescue action, he courageously entered the building at great personal risk and, battling dense smoke and flame, pounded on doors alerting the occupants to the danger;

thereby preventing the possible loss of additional lives. His indomitable courage, under extremely dangerous circumstances, served as an inspiring example to all who were present. Sergeant *Chappell's* heroism reflected great credit on him and the United States Army.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

First Lieutenant *Terrence E. Cooney*, , Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous service while serving with Company D, 54th Engineer Battalion. On the afternoon of 22 December 1970, Lieutenant *Cooney* was directly responsible for saving a mother and her two small children from peril when a fire ignited on the third floor of building No. 8100 in the dependent housing area of McPheeters Barracks, Bad Hersfeld, Germany. The intense heat and smoke from the fire trapped the mother and her children in the quarters directly above the blazing apartment. When the fire started, Lieutenant *Cooney* realized the need for quick action. He immediately attempted to enter the stairwell, but was driven back by dense smoke and heat. Moments later, a noncommissioned officer enlisted Lieutenant *Cooney's* assistance in another rescue attempt. Discovering that the wrought iron railing bordering the tile roof would not support his weight, the noncommissioned officer asked for Lieutenant *Cooney's* help. Lieutenant *Cooney*, with a rope cinched around his waist, negotiated the steep snow- and ice-encrusted roof to the apartment window, some 40 feet above ground level. With the noncommissioned officer acting as an anchor, Lieutenant *Cooney* used the tether line to transfer the trapped residents to the window of the adjoining apartment. The heroic actions of Lieutenant *Cooney* averted a tragedy. The valorous actions of Lieutenant *Cooney* were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflected great credit on him and the military service.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Sergeant First Class *Carl G. Dinger*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in the course of preventing the loss by fire of a valuable Model 60A1 tank at Nunenroth, Germany, on 31 October 1968. Sergeant *Dinger*, in cooperation with another soldier from his unit, ignoring shouted warnings to stay clear, proceeded to approach the burning vehicle, open the rear deck doors, and direct portable fire extinguishers into the engine compartment, thereby suffocating the fire. Further, Sergeant *Dinger* entered the tank while it was still ablaze and turned off the master switch and fuel pumps. He also removed live ammunition from the ready racks and extinguished flames on the inside of the vehicle; thus eliminating the possibility of an explosion. In the process of extinguishing the fire, Sergeant *Dinger* received burns on his face and hands. This act of heroism reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

4. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Specialist Four *David A. Dunaway*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Fort Wainwright, Alaska on 27 April 1971. On that date, Specialist *Dunaway*, while assigned to the Fort Wainwright Fire Department, responded to a fire alarm in an eight-family apartment building. When Specialist *Dunaway* arrived at the scene of the fire, he was informed that a child was trapped in the burning apartment. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Specialist *Dunaway* donned his protective breathing apparatus and, without waiting for hoses to be laid, dashed through the back door of the smoke-filled, extremely low apartment to attempt the rescue of the child. Specialist *Dunaway* proceeded upstairs and searched two bedrooms before the intense heat and smoke almost overpowered him. He was unable to locate the child. Seeking to escape, he returned to the first floor of the apartment. By this time his breathing apparatus had malfunctioned due to extreme heat. Specialist *Dunaway* was then caught in an unexpected back flash, and his protective clothing ignited. He escaped through the back door when another firefighter entered with a hose. Specialist *Dunaway* was taken to Bassett Army Hospital, where it was announced he was in critical condition and he was treated for first, second, and third-degree burns on the face and hands. His courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellowman reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

5. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Sergeant First Class *Charles V. Elrod*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by an act of heroism on 26 March 1971, while assigned to the United States Army Advisor Group (National Guard), Alaska, with station in Juneau, Alaska. Sergeant *Elrod* distinguished himself by saving the life of a 16-year-old youth who was in danger of drowning. With complete disregard for his life, he jumped into the icy water of Gastineau Channel, completely clothed, and rescued the drowning boy. The youth, who could not swim, had jumped into the water in an attempt to rescue his 6-year-old sister, who had fallen off the dock. After the youth had been safely brought to the dock by Sergeant *Elrod*, he pulled his clothes off and again jumped into the freezing water to search for the little girl. He continuously dove for the girl, remaining in the water for about 5 minutes, until he saw a boat approaching with the girl aboard. When he came out of the water, his feet and other parts of his body were completely numb. Sergeant *Elrod's* heroic action reflected great credit on him, the United States Army Alaska, and the United States Army.

6. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Metal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Sergeant First Class *Jose Garza, Jr.*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptional heroism, at the risk of his life, by

preventing serious injury and possible death of a fellow soldier. On 16 October 1970, Sergeant *Garza* was acting as Safety NCO on a transport aircraft participating in training for USARSO Jumpmaster Course 2-71, near Gatun Drop Zone, Canal Zone. Sergeant *Garza*, with complete disregard for his own safety, rushed to aid a student jumper whose reserve parachute had deployed while the student was still in the aircraft. Unable to overcome the tremendous drag of the deployed parachute, Sergeant *Garza* did successfully prevent the reserve parachute from becoming entangled in the tail section of the aircraft and gained time to allow the student to make an exit from the aircraft without serious injury. His quick and selfless action undoubtedly prevented serious injury to the student jumpmaster. Sergeant *Garza's* actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him and the United States Army.

7. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Private First Class *Raymond F. Godfrey, Jr.*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptional heroism on the evening of 22 March 1971 while assigned to Company G, Second Battalion, United States Army Security Agency Training Regiment, Fort Devens, Massachusetts. His heroic actions saved the lives of many people who were asleep when their apartment building in Haverhill, Massachusetts, caught fire. Private *Godfrey*, at the risk of his own life, entered the building and aroused the residents and led them to safety. His heroism reflected great credit on him, the United States Army Security Agency, and the United States Army. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Private *Godfrey* for meritorious achievement on 22 March 1971, as announced in Headquarters, United States Army Security Agency General Order 123, 1971.)

8. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Specialist Four *Tommy R. Greenway*, , United States Army Security Agency Field Station, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of his life, at Prince's Valley near Mekele, Ethiopia, on 7 April 1971. On that date, while on a hunting trip, Specialist *Greenway* displayed complete disregard for his personal safety by rescuing four persons from a gasoline-fed fire in a grass hut. When he was unable to extinguish the fire, Specialist *Greenway* dashed into the burning hut to rescue the occupants. Specialist *Greenway* carried three children safely from the blazing hut and reentered the hut a second time to rescue a woman. Only the quick thinking and immediate reaction of Specialist *Greenway* prevented what could have been serious injuries, and possibly death, to the occupants of the blazing hut. This action not only demonstrated the outstanding character of Specialist *Greenway* but also greatly enhanced the image of the United States in the eyes of the local population. His courageous action and his humanitarian regard for his fellow man reflected great credit on him, the United States Army, and the American people. (This award supersedes the Army Commendation Medal awarded to Specialist *Greenway* for meritorious achievement of 7 April 1971 as announced in Headquarters, United States Army Security Agency General Order 136, 1971.)

9. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Staff Sergeant *Arthur L. Guile, Jr.*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 7 November 1970 while assigned to the United States Army Air Defense School at Fort Bliss, Texas. He voluntarily placed his life in grave peril to save the lives of a mother and her 1-year-old child by rescuing them from their burning home at Fort Bliss, Texas. Sergeant *Guile* acted swiftly with skill and decisiveness, thereby insuring that no loss of life or severe injury occurred, either to himself or the occupants of the house. Sergeant *Guile's* rapid reaction in a situation of extreme peril reflected great credit on him, the United States Army Air Defense School, and the military service and was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

10. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Specialist Four *Robert A. Holtzclaw*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism not involving combat with an enemy, at Fort Hood, Texas, on 30 July 1970. Specialist *Holtzclaw* was a passenger in a boat being operated in darkness during a military exercise that collided with a tree stump, throwing two other soldiers into the water. Specialist *Holtzclaw* immediately dived overboard and rescued one of the soldiers who was about to drown. Unable to locate the second man in the dark and muddy water, he sent the boat for lights and assistance. He voluntarily remained alone at the scene and continued to search for the other soldier in vain. This effort was made extremely difficult and dangerous by the presence of numerous, submerged tree branches. Specialist *Holtzclaw* saved one life and voluntarily made a protracted and dangerous effort to save another. His actions were in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him and the United States Army.

11. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

First Lieutenant *Duane S. Hunter*, , Air Defense Artillery, United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptionally heroic actions involving voluntary risk of life in the rescue of two companions following a boating accident near Fort Barry, California, on the morning of 20 January 1971. Lieutenant *Hunter*, accompanied by two other officers, was participating in an oil-spill cleanup and waterfowl rescue following the collision of two oil tankers in San Francisco Bay. The three officers were hurled into the icy waters when an unusually large wave capsized their boat. They began fighting the icy breakers and treacherous currents in an attempt to reach the shore. Lieutenant *Hunter* struggled to safety, but his companions, encumbered by heavy clothing and severe bodily bruises inflicted by the overturning boat, were unable to overcome the treacherous surf. On seeing their extreme plight, Lieutenant *Hunter* responded without hesitation and with total disregard for his safety, twice plunging back into the frigid waters to pull his companions to the

shore, despite his own exhaustion and numbness. His courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, reflected great credit on him and the United States Army.

12. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of the Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Sergeant First Class *James McMillian*, _____, United States Army, who distinguished himself by his voluntary risk of life in a successful effort to preclude serious injury to members of the United States Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Dix, New Jersey. On 3 October 1970, Sergeant *McMillian* was serving as Assistant Instructor, Hand Grenade Training Facility, BCT Committee Group, Fort Dix, New Jersey. During the conduct of the live fire exercise, a basic trainee entered Sergeant *McMillian's* bay to throw two live grenades. After pulling the safety pin on his first grenade, the trainee accidentally dropped the grenade outside the bay, where it lay armed and ready to detonate. The trainee lost his composure and leaped outside the bay and laid down beside the grenade. Completely disregarding his personal safety, Sergeant *McMillian* dashed outside the bay and pulled the trainee to a safe position. The grenade detonated, wounding Sergeant *McMillian*. Sergeant *McMillian's* calm, spontaneous reaction, coupled with his unselfish and voluntary risk of his life, averted injury or possible death to the trainee. His actions reflected great credit on him and on the military service.

13. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Specialist Five *Gary G. McMahon*, _____, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism, at a great risk to his life, when he freed a diver at Conshos Lake Dam, New Mexico, during the afternoon of 19 December 1970. Specialist *McMahon* was a standby diver when another diver became fouled in numerous cables at a depth of 60 feet. Realizing the diver could not free himself, Specialist *McMahon*, with utter disregard for his personal safety, proceeded to make a dive in scuba gear. Working among numerous cables in which he himself could become fouled, and in zero visibility, Specialist *McMahon* made a total of three dives before he was able to rescue the diver. Specialist *McMahon's* heroic efforts averted tragedy and reflected the greatest credit on him, the Corps of Engineers, and the United States Army.

14. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Specialist Four *William C. Magee*, _____, United States Army, who distinguished himself on 11 March 1971, while on leave at his home in Boston, Massachusetts. He was approached by a 14-year-old girl, who told him that she had been robbed at gunpoint by two men. She was able to accurately describe one of the assailants. Specialist *Magee* went immediately to the scene of the robbery, where he spotted the two men. Alone, and aware that one of the men was armed with a revolver, he decided to follow them until he could contact a policeman. The thieves, however, became aware of his surveillance and attempted to elude him. Displaying great courage, Specialist *Magee* gave chase and subdued one of the men until police arrived. This action led to the

subsequent arrest of the other thief. Specialist *Magee's* heroic actions earned for him the gratitude of the Boston Police Department and reflected great credit on him and the United States Army.

15. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Sergeant First Class *Alfred G. Mares*, , United States Army, Company A, 8th Special Forces Group (Airtorne), 1st Special Forces, Fort Gulick, Canal Zone, who distinguished himself by exceptional heroism and selfless action at the risk of his life to prevent possible serious injury to a fellow soldier. On 16 October 1970, Sergeant *Mares* was acting as jumpmaster on a transport aircraft participating in training for Jumpmaster Course 2-71 near Gatun Drop Zone, Canal Zone. A student jumpmaster accidentally deployed his reserve parachute inside the aircraft. The parachute was then drawn from the aircraft, endangering the life of the student jumpmaster. Exposing himself to the gravest danger, Sergeant *Mares* managed to hold the student until the reserve parachute was clear of the tail section of the aircraft. Only then did Sergeant *Mares* release his grip to allow the student to make an exit without serious injury. Sergeant *Mares'* actions were in keeping with the most cherished traditions of the 8th Special Forces Group and the United States Army.

16. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Specialist Four *Frank L. Marles*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 28 January 1971, at Bad Kreuznach, Germany. On that date, Specialist *Marles* was serving as a driver at the John W. Minick Kaserne. Receiving notification of a fire in the Kaserne, Specialist *Marles* ran to the scene and found a 2½-ton truck almost completely engulfed flames. The burning vehicle was loaded with six fuel pods, each containing approximately 75 gallons of gasoline and presented great danger to several other vehicles parked nearby and to a fuel pump located in the area. Recognizing the potential destructive force of the fire, Specialist *Marles*, without regard for his personal safety, ran to the burning truck, entered the cab, and drove the truck a safe distance away from the other vehicles and the fuel pump. By his actions, Specialist *Marles* eliminated the possibility of the fire destroying or damaging many thousands of dollars worth of government property and greatly reduced the possibility of injury or death to the personnel who were fighting the fire. Specialist *Marles'* courageous and heroic act was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him and the United States Army.

17. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Staff Sergeant *Guillermo Galaza Nunez*, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life in New York on 3 February 1968. On that date, Staff Sergeant *Nunez*, while on ordinary leave, discovered a fire raging in an apartment building at 149 Broome Street, Manhattan. Reacting swiftly, he alerted the fire department and voluntarily remained in the burning structure to assist the panic-stricken occupants. Sergeant

Nunez cut off the sources of draft and succeeded in calming the hysterical occupants. He quickly organized the residents into an orderly group and saved the lives of 12 adults and 10 children by leading them to safety. Additionally, he worked laboriously assisting civil police and members of the fire department in evacuating occupants of adjacent buildings threatened by the burning structure. He also played a prominent role in settling homeless survivors in temporary shelter. His courageous actions and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, has reflected great credit on him and the United States Army.

18. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Sergeant *William O'Connell*, , United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colorado, who distinguished himself by heroism on 4 February 1971, in the city of Fall River, Massachusetts. A two-alarm fire broke out in a multiple-unit structure at 1184 to 1194 Pleasant Street. Disregarding the danger to his life, Sergeant *O'Connell* ran into the burning building and alerted the occupants on the second and third floors. Sergeant *O'Connell* assisted an elderly lady and her 3-year-old great-granddaughter to flee from their third-floor apartment minutes before the roof collapsed. His act of outstanding courage reduced the possibility of serious injury and probably saved the lives of the occupants. His heroic performance was in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him and the United States Army.

19. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Staff Sergeant *Samuel J. Peterson*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptional heroism on 23 February 1971 at the Andrew Jackson Hand Grenade Range, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Sergeant *Peterson* voluntarily risked his life to save a trainee who had dropped a live fragmentation grenade by pushing the man into the grenade sump. He acted voluntarily and without concern for his personal safety, thinking only of the welfare of the trainee. Sergeant *Peterson's* selfless action is but a continuation of his record of excellent conduct and responsible leadership. His exemplary behavior clearly places him above his contemporaries and sets him apart as a noncommissioned officer of the highest caliber. Sergeant *Peterson's* exceptional bravery in voluntarily risking his life so that a fellow soldier might be saved was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him and the United States Army.

20. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Staff Sergeant *Gilbert R. Rangel*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by exceptional heroism on 9 March 1971 at the Andrew Jackson Hand Grenade Range, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Sergeant *Rangel* voluntarily risked his life to save a trainee who had accidentally dropped a live fragmentation grenade. Sergeant *Rangel's* quick action in forcing the trainee out of the grenade pit, kicking the grenade into the sump, and then jumping

on top of the man to shield his body from the blast undoubtedly saved both men from injury. His exemplary behavior sets him apart as a noncommissioned officer of the highest caliber. Sergeant *Rangel's* exceptional bravery in voluntarily risking his life so that a fellow soldier might be saved was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him and the United States Army.

21. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Specialist Five *Willie R. Simeon*, _____, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism at Baumholder, Germany on 3 November 1970. A sudden explosion and fire in an armored personnel carrier endangered the lives of the crewmembers. Disregarding his personal safety, Specialist *Simeon* ran to the rear of the vehicle to assist a crewmember whose clothing was burning. He extinguished the flames and carried the man to an ambulance. He then returned to the fire and rescued the driver who had been blown out of the vehicle and burned on the face and hands. After insuring that all personnel were safe, Specialist *Simeon* assisted in removing a second vehicle from the scene to prevent it from exploding. He remained at the scene to fight the fire with members of his unit. Specialist *Simeon's* personal bravery and courage were directly responsible for saving lives and many thousands of dollars worth of government property. His heroic actions reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

22. By direction of the President, under provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Chief Warrant Officer *William L. Summers*, _____, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 13 June 1970. Warrant Officer *Summers* was the pilot of a cargo helicopter participating in disaster relief operations in the mountains of Peru in South America. On a final approach to a landing zone, one of the engines failed and the heavily loaded aircraft crashed on a steep mountain slope. Warrant Officer *Summers* freed himself from the demolished helicopter and then realized that other members of the crew were trapped in the wreckage. The fuel cells of the aircraft were pouring hundreds of gallons of highly volatile jet fuel on the ground and the wreckage adjacent to the number one engine which was still running. Fully aware that at any moment the hot exhaust from the still running engine might cause an explosion and fire, killing everyone in the wreckage, Warrant Officer *Summers* unhesitatingly dashed back into the remains of the helicopter. Searching through twisted metal and scattered cargo, Warrant Officer *Summers* located the crew chief who was seriously injured and dragged him to a position of safety. With complete disregard for his own safety, he re-entered the wrecked helicopter and removed a Peruvian Air Force pilot who had been acting as navigator for the helicopter. He again entered the wrecked helicopter and searched until he was assured that no one remained aboard. Only then did he think of his personal safety and allow himself to be escorted away from the crash site. His heroism and concern for his comrades reflected great credit on him, his organization, and the United States Army.

23. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Sergeant *George Vargas*, _____, United States Army, who distinguished himself by voluntarily risking his life in a successful effort to preclude serious injury to a member of the United States Training Center, Infantry, Fort Dix, New Jersey. On 4 February 1971, Sergeant *Vargas* was serving as Assistant Instructor, Hand Grenade Training Facility, BCT Committee Group, Fort Dix, New Jersey. During a live fire exercise, a basic trainee entered Sergeant *Vargas's* bay to throw a live hand grenade. After pulling the pin on the grenade, the trainee accidentally threw it against the wall of the bay. It fell into the grenade sump, armed and ready to detonate. Sergeant *Vargas* yelled, "Grenade," and threw himself on top of the trainee as the grenade detonated. Sergeant *Vargas's* calm, spontaneous reaction, coupled with his selfless and voluntary risk of life, averted injury or possible death of the trainee. His actions reflected great credit on him and were in keeping with the highest traditions of military service.

XI. SOLDIER'S MEDAL. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to:

Major *Darcy Ramalho*, _____, Brazilian Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 26 December 1970 at Fort Gulick, Canal Zone when he unhesitatingly and voluntarily, at great personal risk, entered a burning building with another individual to rescue four small children. Although badly injured while forcing entry to the building, he bravely continued his rescue efforts and assisted in removing two of the children. Upon learning that a third child was still trapped in the burning building, he courageously entered the building a second time to remove the child to safety. Although the individual who was aiding him in the search was overcome with smoke and forced to retreat, Major *Ramalho*, disregarding the dense smoke and intense heat, continued the search until he located and rescued the child. Major *Ramalho's* prompt and courageous actions under hazardous conditions reflect great credit on him and the Army of Brazil.

XII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Staff Sergeant *Donald F. Carter*, _____, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism in February, 1968, while serving as second-in-command of a long range patrol deep in enemy territory in the Republic of Vietnam. He demonstrated uncommon courage and ability to react under fire and saved the lives of several men. He directed artillery fire on an enemy unit of at least company strength, and, in the consequent attack upon the patrol, tenaciously remained in position as its rear-guard to enable the patrol to withdraw without casualties. In a fierce exchange of small-arms fire between himself and the enemy, he succeeded in eliminating and wounding several of the enemy soldiers and in scattering their forces to such an extent that they were unable to successfully mount an attack against the small patrol. Staff

Sergeant *Carter's* heroic actions in combat reflected the highest credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for heroism in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Sergeant First Class *Clark Cook*, , United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroic actions on 11 May 1967 while serving with Company B, 2d Battalion 502d Infantry, 101st Airborne Division, in the Republic of Vietnam. Company B made a combat assault on a landing zone that had been mined by the enemy. During the initial landing, the landing zone was swept with enemy automatic weapons fire. Five men were wounded by exploding enemy mines. While the lead platoon fought for 2 hours to overcome enemy resistance, Sergeant *Cook* constantly braved small arms fire to render aid to the wounded and assist in their evacuation by helicopter. With complete disregard for his safety, Sergeant *Cook* ran across mined areas to reach wounded men, while ordering those around him to remain in place to prevent additional casualties. He made several trips of more than 400 meters, under fire, to reach casualties, and then return with them to the helicopter landing site. His valorous actions contributed immeasurably to the success of the mission. Sergeant First Class *Cook's* bravery, aggressiveness, and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

XIII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against hostile forces is awarded to:

Special Colonel *Jettth Gongsakdi*, , Royal Thai Army. January 1970 to January 1971.

XIV. AIR MEDAL. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, an Air Medal with "V" device for heroism while participating in aerial flight is awarded by the Department of the Army to:

Brigadier General *Tran Ba Di*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam, who distinguished himself by heroic action on 13 April 1970 while serving as Division Commander, 9th Infantry Division, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. While inserting a battalion of the 16th Regiment in Dinh Toung Province, contact was made with two companies of the 261A Battalion, a main force Viet Cong unit. Despite intense small arms fire from the ground, Brigadier General *Tran Ba Di* remained overhead for 5 hours and 50 minutes, often at low level, to direct gunship fire and tactical airstrikes and to adjust artillery. During a Viet Cong counterattack in the late afternoon, Brigadier General *Tran Ba Di's* quick action in placing tactical airstrikes directly on the attackers prevented them from overrunning the friendly unit. When it became dark, Brigadier General *Tran Ba Di* transferred to the command-and-control helicopter of a night hunter-killer team and remained in action for another 4 hours. As a direct result of his courageous, sustained action and aggressive determination, the Vietnamese unit turned defeat into victory. His actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam and reflected great credit on him and the military profession.

XV. ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal for heroism is awarded to:

Major *James L. Rougeau*, , Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, who distinguished himself by heroism on 13 May 1971 at Alton Civic Memorial Airport, Alton, Illinois. Major *Rougeau* was performing duties as jumpmaster on a utility helicopter when a parachutist became entangled on the landing skid of the aircraft. Major *Rougeau* immediately explained the situation to the aircraft commander and advised that the aircraft should remain at jump altitude in the event the parachutist might fall free. Realizing the immediate danger to both the entangled parachutist and the aircraft, Major *Rougeau* directed the aircraft commander in several attempts to dislodge the man by maneuvering the aircraft. After these attempts failed, Major *Rougeau* removed his reserve parachute to get close to the parachutist. Directing two other personnel on how to hold him, he then, voluntarily and at great personal risk, extended his body outside the aircraft and below the door. After ascertaining that the parachutist was conscious, he cut through the harness and clothing of the man, allowing him to fall free and experience a normal parachute deployment. His courage and determination saved the life of the parachutist and relieved the extremely hazardous situation of the aircraft and its crew and passengers. Major *Rougeau's* heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

XVI. ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 33, AR 672-5-1, the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service is awarded to:

Colonel *Andre A. Daubard*, , Signal Corps, French Army. August 1968 to June 1971.

Major *Rual Juan Duarte*, , Army of Argentina. December 1969 to December 1970.

First Lieutenant *Moises Antonio Orozco Graterol*, , Army of Venezuela. April 1970 to April 1971.

Lieutenant Colonel *Juarez Danton Vianna De Abreu Gomes*, Brazilian Army. April 1969 to April 1971.

Sergeant Major *Guenter F. Kunze*, Army of the Federal Republic of Germany. May 1964 to November 1970.

Major *Enrique Julio Miranda*, , Army of Argentina. December 1969 to December 1970.

Lieutenant Colonel *Rafael Samudio Molina*, , Army of Colombia. January 1970 to January 1971.

Major *Manuel Murillo*, Army of Colombia. January 1970 to January 1971.

Major *Wilson Musco*, , Brazilian Army. February 1970 to February 1971.

Captain *Arcadio Portillo*, Army of Paraguay. January 1970 to December 1970.

Lieutenant Colonel *Herbert K. Schneider*, , Army of the Federal Republic of Germany. October 1966 to March 1971.

Major *Le Van Thanh*, , Army of the Republic of Vietnam. September 1969 to August 1970.

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Lieutenant Colonel *Hiizu Yamamoto*, , Japanese Army. June 1970
to December 1970.

First Sergeant *Juan Jose Zelaya*, , Nicaraguan Air Force. March 1969
to December 1970.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:

VERNE L. BOWERS,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

W. C. WESTMORELAND,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

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